REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,341—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Ilmlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, also Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at the Straits Settlements by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "INDIA" 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 17th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 21st October 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220	—	20
Port Said	380	240	—	20
Messina	560	340	—	140
Naples	560	340	—	140
Leghorn	560	340	—	140
Genoa	560	340	—	140
Marseilles	610	365	—	140

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 26th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ombay, 8th October 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
o Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
o Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 256	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, when the following special Resolution will be proposed:—

"That Clauses 124 and 125 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and the following clauses substituted in place of same:

"124. The general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in persons to be called the Secretaries and Treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the Firm of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

"125. The Board shall from time to time fix the remuneration or allowance to be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers, unless otherwise fixed it shall be two and a half per cent. on the gross Revenue of the Company, and one per cent. on all capital expenditure made under their direction or by their order."

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st Oct.
— HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	28th do.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2382	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	18
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall	15th Oct.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2533	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR OCTOBER 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichoe.
Ootacamund	"Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "AVONDALE," Captain ELCOATE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to pay FREIGHT, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Elcoate, s. s. "Avondale."

Bombay, 12th October 1878.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON and Co., East India Army, Civil, and General Agents, are REMOVING into more COMMODIOUS OFFICES, No. 28, APOLLO STREET, where having also godowns, they can store Consignment's furniture, kit, baggage, etc., etc.

Bombay, 15th October 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, a through CARRIAGE will, until further notice, RUN on the Mail Trains between Bombay and Madras.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES! FOR 1879.

JUST RECEIVED the above, of all sorts and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SOCIAL SCRAPS and SATIRES by "CHILI CHUTNEE." Re. 1-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow Street.

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.

TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 6 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 4 Bed-rooms for Servants, on the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Store-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, inner Hall 20 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 18 feet, Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening out to covered Verandah and Conservatory; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors; Library 19 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Luncheon Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage; there is Stabling for 4 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two Summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c.

The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges; water laid on by pipes all over the grounds from a private water supply; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence;—will be let to a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £160 per annum. Further particulars of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London; or of the Local Agents, Messrs. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow rims, each, from	4 0	to 12 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate.	10 8	to 18 0
Do. all electro-plate	30 0	to 56 0
Do. ook and electro-plate	20 0	to 35 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash .... Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SITUATION WANTED.—As Lady's Maid, or to take charge of children by a young woman, salary no object. Apply to "S." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN going to ENGLAND in December, will be happy to take charge of ONE or TWO BOYS during the voyage home. Age not less than 8 years. Address "A. Z." care of Rev. W. D. COWLEY, D.D., Agra, or Rev. W. H. BRAY, M.A., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterton. Apply to A. B., at this office.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLLENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

ARGYLL COLLEGE, PANCHGANI.
FOR BOYS.
Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

ARGYLL SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.
FOR GIRLS.
Apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, by a Captain in a British Regiment, an EXCHANGE into the Staff Corps of either of the three Presidencies. Apply stating terms to "STAFF CORPS," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, price 14 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 108 to Rs. 360.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 450.

ALSO,

THE ACME BAG,

MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted bag as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Ladies, 14½ by 8½ by 12.
Cash Rs. 148; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

PORTMANTEAUX.

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE, BROWN TAN CANVAS, or BLACK LEATHER, is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY:
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA:
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Gentry of this Presidency comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quantity; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favor, at cash prices, in this Presidency.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards. of each sort	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Bombay: 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.
Poona: 28, Bund Garden Road.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1878.

CONTRIBUTIONS from EXHIBITORS will be RECEIVED at the New Building of the School of Art from 1st November next.

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES.

Bombay, 11th October 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 20
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, to consider and pass the following Resolution:—

"That Clause 77 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that a Clause in the following terms be substituted therefore:

"The general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in the hands of a Secretary and Treasurer.'

"The Secretary and Treasurer shall be Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT,
DHANJEEBHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Directors.

Dated Bombay, the 9th day of October 1878.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14TH, 1878.

BUSINESS has been almost at a standstill here to-day, as is usually the case on Mail days.

The usual weekly telegram received by the Chamber of Commerce from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics at Akola reports a discontinuance of rain, and that the prospects of Cotton on the high land are good, but that in the low lying grounds considerable damage has been done by excessive rains, and Cotton is being ploughed up to be replaced by rubbee.

The political telegrams to hand are still far from a reassuring nature. The commercial telegrams of Saturday's date report rather a steadier feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the sales, however, only amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats: prices were unchanged. The New York telegrams of Saturday's date state that the "Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates the Cotton crop at 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bales, being the largest crop known." The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date amount to 547,000 against 276,000 in 1877, and 501,000 in 1876. The price for Mid. Uplands on the spot is, however, unchanged, but Futures are not quoted, from which it may be inferred that they are again lower.

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday Coffee was unchanged at 106s. for Mid. Plantation, and 74s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 81s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil was also unchanged at £65 for Cochin, and £48-15s. for Ceylon.

Consols are apparently steady at £94⅝ and French Rentes at Fcs.111¾. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7 5-16d. for 60 days' sight Bills.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 51d. per oz. The values of the shares of Exchange Banks in London are again rather easier with the exception of Chartered Mercantile, which are at their last week's quotation of £23. Orientals and Chartered have given way £1, being now quoted at £37 and £20 respectively, and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares are £2 lower, their present quotation being £37 per share. Considering the state of uneasiness that has prevailed in business circles during the past fortnight, the decline in Bank shares is far from excessive.

The Bank of Bombay's Return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	3,448,067
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	258,354
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	557,956
Government Securities	Dec.	„	42,392
Loans on Security of Government Paper, &c.	Dec.	„	4,491,819
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	176,073
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	754,589

The changes in this return are of no great importance, and there is nothing to lead one to expect dearer money at present.

STERLING EXCHANGE both here and in Calcutta has been very weak throughout the day. The Market opened here this morning at a decline of 1-16 per Rupee on Saturday's rates in Bank Bills, and partially 1-16 lower in House Paper, and without further fluctuation during the day our rates close as follows, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand		Is. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight		Is. 8 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3	„ „	Is. 8 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3	„ „	Is. 8 3-32d.	„
France 3	„ „	2-12s.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unquotable here in the absence of transactions, but in Calcutta rates are declining rapidly owing no doubt to the complication on the Frontier. The question for Fours is down to 94 and for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan to 98¾.

SHARES are without any very material change, but the general feeling is one of weakness.

COTTON is depressed, and no business is reported for export.

LINSEED.—The Market is very quiet at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready parcels, and Rs. 6-4 for New Seed, March-April delivery.

RAPESEED is unchanged. Supplies are almost exhausted.

FREIGHTS are a little steadier owing to there being only one steamer on the berth for Liverpool, and 10s. per ton is the nominal rate, but there is nothing doing.

COALS are very dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10s.	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 do	715
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £19-8		6 do	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,200	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	320	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360	
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25 do	650	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	456 xd.	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	50	
Carnac Co.	1,150	1,000	all	75 do	500	
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	20 do	350	
Dholleria P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	175 xd.	
East India Press Co.	332	1,000	all	100 do	925	
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	20 do	1,100	
Framjee Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	312½	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon & Farrer Co.	600	400	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	410	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600	
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	685	

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	1,250	400	all	25 p.s.	1,050
Alliance Mill Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.s	1,750
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay Union	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	185
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	42½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	32 p.s*	715
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	36 p.s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	770
Empress S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	350		340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	420
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,120
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,120
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	875
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	925
K. Mancherjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvis S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	320
Manekjee Petit M.	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,360
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Mungoon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	290
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Oriental S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	500
Royal Free Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Surrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	390
Oriental	2,500	400	all	25 p.s*	780
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	960
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	780
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	320
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	963
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* For Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.*	870 xd	
Free Land and Fiber Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118	
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800	
Overtaking Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8 3 0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do	28
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	2 11 3 1	do	91
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 5 15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,330	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250 p. s.	3,000 xd.	
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58	
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600	
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	225	
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50	
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050	
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	62½ p. s.	645	
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	28	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th Oct. as compared with the statement issued on the 6th October:—

LIABILITIES.	5th Oct. Rs.	12th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,49,996	28,00,969
Do do. at Branches	25,18,768	27,77,712
Other Deposits	1,69,82,799	1,64,24,843
Post Bills	40,375	40,375
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,72,684	7,86,673
	3,86,64,552	3,50,30,572
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	39,31,026	38,88,234
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,68,469	18,62,053
Loans on Security of do. do.	82,94,503	26 02,684
Current Accounts, overdrawn	343	382
Bills Discounted	84,14,804	85,90,77
Stamps	[2,332	2,883
Dead Stock Rs. 5,29,994		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,34,994	3,34,994
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,87,591	4,61 9'5
Cash and Currency Notes	1,53,31,98	1,6 ,86,660
	3,86,34,552	3,50,30,572

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG AMAZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with a cargo from Mozumbique.

THE B. L. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Noonan, Mr. Babajee Sadasha, Mr. and Mr. Brigstocke, Mr J. Bomanjee, Ast Apothecary Gillespie, and 42 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool 5th September, brought the following cargo:—3,149 bundles hoop iron, 67 bundles iron sheets, 4,069 bars iron, 105 packages iron plate, 1,020 bundles iron, 50 cases brass, 200 packages lead, 2,699 packages piece goods, 43 cases thread, 190 bales twist, 1,923 plates spelter, 1,040 cases soap, 72 casks porter, 500 barrels alum, 100 kegs iron nails, 39 packages paint, 72 casks fire clay, 1,024 cases tinned plates, 25 cases copper, 10 cases wire, 25 barrels sulphur, 31 packages chalk, and many other packages merchandise.

THE S. S. AVANDALE, 1,204 tons, Captain S. Elcoate, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Newport 9th September, brought the following cargo:—227 cases wine, 2,522 bars iron, 351 packages piece goods, 59 cases soap, 39 packages sundries, 266 cases gin, 45 barrels cement, 25 cases whiskey, 135 casks beer, 696 packages gunpowder, 150 cases brandy, 26 cases spirits, 115 cases brass, 10 packages wire, 612 packages paint, 25 drums oil, 185 cases matches, 102 packages provision, 282 kegs nails, 32 packages linseed oil, 27 packages glass ware, 30 kegs red lead, 10 packages turpentine, 235 packages oilmen-stores, 35 packages blasting gunpowder, 50 cases candles, 27 cases eau de cologne, 52 cases window glass, 35 cases paper, 30 cases slate pencil, and many packages merchandise and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Captain W. B. Andrew, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Calcutta Oct. 1st, via Madras and Galle, with the China Mail. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—592 packages tea, 69 packages silk piece goods, 18 cases pictures, 2 cases indigo, 5 cases glassware, 3 boxes white copper, 77 packages paper, 177 cases glass bangles, 290 packages cinnamon, 27 cases vermilion, 27 cases false pearls, 32 cases glass beads, 3 cases brass leaves, 1,917 packages sugarcandy, 422 chests silk, 30 chests silk waste, 520 cases copper, 1,232 packages sugar, 45 bundles mats, 10 cases brass leaves, 4 cases preserves, and 1 box gold leaves. From Shanghai.—1 box gold, 763 packages tea, and 37 packages silk. From Singapore.—4 bundles E. teeth, 43 bags coffee, 2 cases mace, 12 packages nutmegs, 161 packages sago, 10 packages benzoin, and some packages gingelly. From Penang.—245 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Deccan(s)	Andrews	Calcutta, Oct.
14	Coconada(s)	Morris	Kurrachee, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Dee	Vinall	Port Louis.
	Stowell Brown	Wadman	Callao.
	Fannie Tucker	Roberts	Liverpool.
	Rasheer (s)	Nailer	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.

The brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Damaun, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Deccan, to Southampton, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

10	Fuzel Currim	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug 27.
	Middlesex	Madelon	Bangkok, Sept 25.
	Tintern Abbey	Wale	Moulmein, Sept 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Flamingo. Ship Early Morn.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—1 box painter materials, Heptcols Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warlock—50 packages medicine, Shurufali Hiptoola. Lord Eslington s—10 cases genevra, Eduljee Bazonjee. Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co. Hydaspes s—5 bales well paper, Jewahboy Hiptoolahboy. Gwalior s—5 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—5 packages oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee: 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and son.
Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune, 53 boxes brandy, and 25 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—205 cwts coir yarn, Motichund Hurruckchund; 851 cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Nurree: 12 tons bone dust, Breather Brothers: 1 bundle woolen carpets, Marwanjee Nusserwanjee: 12 bales wool, Dhurumsey Veljee: 326 cwts myrabollans, Nughibdas Fuckerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva s—4 cases shawls, Rambhoy Gyanchund; 4 cases shawls and 1 case chuddar, Farnchund Ghuneshamdas; 1 case shawls, Rajchund Kerrunchund; 20 cases shawls, Veerachund Ramchunder; 11 cases shawals, Purmeshwerdass Juggonathdas: 5 cases shawls, Sobharam Seosa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—67 casks cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers; 757 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—2,000 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co; 90 bales cotton B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Columbia 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—10 cases shawls, Peerbhoy Jewraz; 33 cases sharkfins, Allana Mamjee; 9 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, Mitta Manjee; 3 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jan mahomed; 10 bales twist, Hajee Jannahamed Abdoolhallick; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Tolatee; 102 chests opium, Norsee Keesorjee and Co; 27 chests opium, and 29 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 53 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 23 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, Ebram Nowrojee and Co; 13 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jan mahomed; 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—11 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Veneechund Jaitadas; 19 chests opium, S E Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Hazarimull Goolmookray; 3 chests opium, Guneshdass Buldewdass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1536 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

1376 Columbia (s), Young—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1890 Hydaspes (s), Rennoldson—Mails, 28th Oct.

FOR TRIESTE.

1545 Polluce (s), Ragusin—Austrian Lloyds Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

675 Birman (s), Reigley—B. I. S. N. Co.
1495 Bhinbhow (s), Hinks—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1839 Bengal (s), Rowley—The Captain.
1276 Cintelet, McGee—The Captain.
1220 Chusans (s), Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
1246 Grasmere, Windermere—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

539 Busheer (s), Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
547 Calcutta (s), Mason—B. I. S. N. Co.
400 Calder (s), Ormandy—Persian S. Co.
577 Jeddo (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1318 Khandalla (s), Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

315 Akola (s), Russell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

1226 Lombardy (s), Hall—Mails, 15th Oct.

FOR MAURITIUS.

106 The Dee, Vinall.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

1490 King Cenric, Bass.

FOR CALLAO.

1284 Goshawk, Aberdeen—W. & A. Graham & Co.
984 Snow Queen, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1369 Stowell Brown, Wadman—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koima (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
845 Sala (s), Dockie—Essa Bin Califa.
1343 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR SANDHEADS.

1245 Cashmere, Lyon—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Hagelstein—Tharia Topun.
662 Essex, Green.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

1418 Aros Bay, Willis—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Killick, Nixon & C
1490 Deademono, Towill—The Captain.
1413 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
904 Fleur de Lis, Ross—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1139 Glenroy, Kydstedt—Natives.
1299 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1787 Shakespeare, Claproth—F. Nussorwanjee.
745 Wanlock, Telley—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

WOOD.

1518 Austrianna, Gillies.
1533 Esther Roy, Roy—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1347 Hospodar, Kelly.
1338 Indian Chief, Fraser.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Jones—The Captain.
1424 Malay, Vance.
392 Nemuphar, Soutar.

FOREIGN.

537 Ernestine.
1178 Normandy, Tukey.
1590 Sam Skolfield, Skolfield.

STEAMERS.

1294 Avondale (s), Pottinger.
1266 Alabama (s), Green—W. Nicol & Co.
1743 Atalanta (s), Tilson—W. Nicol & Co.
1253 Goconda (s)—P. & O. Co (laid up.)
1199 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 28th Oct.
1245 Humbert (s), Arnott.
1830 Nankin (s), Brace—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1166 Plasmaville (s), Stephenson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1278 Salisbury (s), Woods—Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
697 Amberwitch (s), Bishop.
417 Manora (s), Cope.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere, Guthrie.
1289 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

936 Alata, Hansen—Tyne, June 4.
1136 Romania, Jack—Cardiff, June 5.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—Liverpool, June 7.
1292 Fearnought, Graham—Liverpool, June 14.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochran—Liverpool, June 17.
1196 Proteus, Harriman—New York, June 26.
996 Vaeni, Larensen—Newcastle, June 27.
613 Susan A Bissell, Gilkey—New York, June 27.
1388 Stratford, Francis—Dundee, July 3.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—Penarth, July 3.
894 Bessie H., McManus—London, July 4.
1278 Chrysellis, Brown—Liverpool, July 5.
696 Dragon, McClennow—London, July 8.
1436 Louisiana, Oliver—Cardiff, July 11.
1256 Queenstown, Purrington—Liverpool, July 15.
962 S. F. Hersey, Wreerhouse—Liverpool, July 17.
1272 Jane Law, Oliphant—Cardiff, July 18.
714 Evie Reed, Rairden—New York, July 18.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Cardiff, July 19.
4089 James Edwards, Causebrook—Cardiff, July 20.
1307 Prince Leopold, Christian—Cardiff, July 21.
1304 Sussex, Stap—London, July 21.
919 Markland, Dalin—Cardiff, July 23.
1339 Prince Eugene, Smith—Cardiff, July 24.
820 America—Cardiff, July 30
1509 Rossignol—Liverpool, July 30.
1266 Genevieve, Nicholas—Liverpool, July 30.
1087 Abercarne, Evans—Liverpool, July 31.
1507 Cheesebrough, Dunsmore—Boston, August 1.
749 Spartan, Crossley—Clyde, August 3.
1461 Francenia, Otis—Cardiff, August 4.
1083 Gwynedd, Roberts—Penarth, August 5.
1240 Macduff, Dalgrave—Newcastle, N. S. W., August 6.
1458 Mary L. Stone, Phinney—New York, August 9.
1639 British Enterprise, Greig—Dundee, August 10.
937 James G. Fendicks, Nicholson—New York, August 10.
1300 Hoogly, Leiden—Liverpool, August 12.
1298 Melpomene, Leach—Dundee, August 15.
1235 Gracious, Blake—London, August 16.
767 Clwyd, Davies—Liverpool, August 19.
1488 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, August 22.
1262 County of Flint, Roberts—Liverpool, August 22.
955 Berths, Crickett—Clyde, August 29.
1283 Southern Chief, Higgins—New York, August 29.
535 Chattanooga, Freeman—New York, August 31.
259 Macassar, Gamin—Bordeaux, August 31.
377 Corinne, Josselyn—Boston, September 1.
1004 Favorit, Forchhammer—Newcastle, September 3.
1328 Harriet McGillivery, Blake—Tyne, September 9.
1461 Ellen Ewell, Reynolds—Liverpool, September 10.
1051 Weathersfield, Sherrie—London, September 10.
1550 Blairgowrie, Dark—London, September 12.
1174 Zenia, Reynolds—Liverpool, September 14.
1256 Essex, Ransom—London, September 17.
1600 Dimcow, Largo—Sunderland, September 17.
1426 Alice Buel, Harriman—Liverpool, September 17.
1438 Carondolet, Stetson—Cardiff, September 17.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Dundee, September 18.
1610 Governor Milmid, Lowe—Liverpool, loading.
1468 Buckinghamshire, Harland—London, loading.
1418 Belle of Bath, Whitmore—Cardiff, loading.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Liverpool, loading.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—Cardiff, loading.
1296 Whittier, Swap—Penarth, loading.
1420 Lucile, Scott—Cardiff, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

971 Mindora, Dowling—Rangoon, August 22.
783 North Wind—Rangoon, August 26.
893 Zephyr, Leighton—Singapore, September 2.
757 Queen of the Isles, Cooper—Mauritius, loading.
673 Toffcombs—Mauritius, loading.
1586 Lord of the Isles, Beale—London—Left Suez Canal Oct. 9.
2569 Kaiser-i-Hind, Methven—Southampton—Left Suez Canal October 9.
2044 Queen Margaret, Butler—Malta—Left Suez Canal Oct. 10.
1843 Hindoostan, Haselwood—China—Takes English Mails November 4.

EXPECTED.

1226 Bellona, Breen—Liverpool, September 26.
1592 India, Reid—Liverpool, September 28.
— Krishna—Clyde, October 1.
1347 Branksome Hall, Collin—Liverpool, October 5.
1412 Anglia, Craig—Liverpool—October 12.
1731 Wistow Hall—Liverpool.
— Clan Alpine, Jones—Liverpool.
— Clan Fraser—Liverpool.
1475 Bokhara, Anderson—Southampton.
1904 Surat—Southampton.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa—Rubattino December 1.
1261 Sumatra, Gabora—Genoa—Rubattino January 1.
1173 Travancore—Venice.
1310 Bangalore, Stead—Venice.
1178 Centurion—London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 13th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·815
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·5
General Direction of Wind	E, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	213
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·69
„ „ year	105·82

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Fuller, Col. R E, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Anderson, Surg, on leave, to Ahmednad.
Budd, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Aden.
Pengree, Lieut. R A, on duty, to Aden.
Coles, C.I, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Rajkote.
Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Mackenzie, Col. Surgeon, on duty, to Allahabad.
Nisbett, Lieut, 2-16th Regt, on leave, to England.

MADRAS ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, October 7th.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to Cannanore for duty with No 13 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery under orders for service:—Lieutenants McClintock, 0 1st; Hull, 12-8th, and Woodrow, 14-8th Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon Anderson is directed to proceed from Trichinopoly to Bangalore for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Lieutenants Archer, C/B Royal Horse Artillery, Bland, H/1st Royal artillery, and Wynyard H/1st Royal Artillery, will proceed with the time-expired details, &c., from this Presidency, who are under orders for Deolalee for embarkation at Bombay on the troop-ship leaving 3rd Nov.

Lieutenant Hamilton, Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, and those now in India will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, going with troops on the voyage:—

12th Lancers—Captain Hon Stewart and Lieut. Case; 14th Hussars—Lieut McCall; 21st Foot—Lieut Knocker; 33rd Foot—Capt Fenn; 42nd Foot—Capt Bourne and 93rd Foot—Lieut Strachan and Plowden; 44th Foot—Capt Foster; 48th Foot—Capt Pennell; 67th Foot—Capt Quirk; 67th Foot—Lieut. Briggs; 80th Foot—Capt Collins; 13th Foot Lieut. Hooper.

Lieut Rendle from Offg Wing Officer and Qr Mr 22nd N I to Wing Officer and Adjutant, 16th N I.

Sub-Lieut Eardley-Wilmot from Offg Wing Officer, 40th N I to Offg Wing Officer, 32th N I.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....19th Oct., 0h. 0·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 15	.....	5 56	5 36	1 20 m 0 53 a	7 15 m 7 15 a
Wed. 16	English Mail expected..	5 56	5 36	1 54 m 1 25 a	7 49 m 7 51 a
Th. 17	.....	5 56	5 35	2 38 m 2 2 a	8 31 m 8 32 a
Fri. 18	.....	5 57	5 34	3 27 m 2 47 a	9 21 m 0 21 a
Sat. 19	.....	5 57	5 33	4 25 m 3 56 a	10 26 m 10 29 a
Sun. 20	18th Sunday after Trinity	5 57	5 33	5 35 m 5 39 a	11 33 m 11 59 a
Mon. 21	.....	5 58	5 32	6 49 m 7 22 a	1 18 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TEN RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 8th, at Rutnagiri, the wife of Dr James Armstrong, F. L. S., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

LYONS—October 13th, at his residence, Marine Lines, Bombay, suddenly, of heart disease, Major George Maughan Lyons, 2nd in Command, Marine Battalion, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1878.

WE may probably take it for granted that the letters which the Nawab Gholam Hussein is bringing from Kabul are of an unsatisfactory tenour; for, if the Amir had simply said that he would be glad to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission,—and nothing short of an unconditional acceptance of the Viceroy's offer to send this Mission can now avert a war,—it would have been an easy matter for the Nawab to send a message to that effect along with the news that he himself was well and had been treated courteously by Shere Ali. Two words would have sufficed to convince the Government of India that the Amir disapproved of the rash act of his commandant at Ali Musjid, and was anxious to regain the friendship of the English rulers of India; and, as these were not written, we have no choice but to suppose that the Viceroy's agent is bringing back from Kabul a letter of equivocation or defiance. War, therefore, with Afghanistan seems to us to be inevitable, for we cannot imagine that the Government of India will condescend to enter into negotiations with a Prince who cordially welcomed a Russian Mission as friends, but who hesitates to let an English Mission enter his dominions; and the only doubtful point is if this war in Asia will not

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14, 10 P. M.

The Bank of England rate has been raised to six per cent., although there is no panic. A very uneasy feeling still prevails. All markets are depressed.

THE KABUL EXPEDITION.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 12.

The F. A. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from Cambellpore, have arrived at Kohat. The 9th Lancers from Sealkote, 1st and 12th Regiments from Umballa, the 15th Hussars from Meerut, and the 72nd Highlanders from Sealkote, are daily expected to pass through Rawal Pindee *en route* to Peshawur.

The head quarters of the Rifle Brigade have arrived at Peshawur.

Oct. 13.

Officers are warned to be ready for engagement within ten days. The Frontier garrisons are to be strengthened by additional European troops. The Rifle Brigade (four companies) and the I. A. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, men, horses, and guns complete have arrived. The 17th Regiment leaves Rawal Pindee tomorrow, and may by double marches reach Peshawur in one week. Delatour's Battery from Abbottabad, having obtained carriage, expect to arrive at Attock on the 15th inst., and will proceed to Peshawur under escort of the 75th and 11th Regiment N. I. Captain James, Royal Artillery, from Ferozepore, passed Attock to-day *en route* to Kohat to take charge of the Ordnance Depot. Part of the Kohat column was expected to march towards the Kurram Valley yesterday.

MOOLTAN, Oct. 12.

All reported quiet at Quetta and towards Kandahar. The Cavalry are halted for the present on the Katchi Plain owing to want of forage along the road and at Quetta. The other troops are pressing on. The 2nd Beloochees have left Bajanpore. The 9th and 19th Punjab Infantry, and the 10th and 26th Punjab Infantry leave to-day. The E. 4 battery and two companies 70th are due there on the 14th. The 70th left Dera Ghazi Khan yesterday, and are due at Rajanpore on the 15th. Captain Bisset accompanies General Biddulph in steamer starting at 2 to-day, and also two transport officers. The Commissariat officers are indefatigable in pushing on supplies of every description, but they are overtaxed. The system of transport ought to be more organised. The British Infantry should be sent sharp to Quetta. Other officers should be sent as second in command; and brigadiers and staff ought to be immediately appointed. There is lots of work ahead for all.

MOOLTAN, Oct. 14.

The Commissariat is improving. Stores, carriage, and baggage animals are rapidly coming in. Arrangements enabling the reserve column to march will soon be completed.

MOOLTAN, Oct. 14.

Jacobabad is now quite free from the water of the late floods. Troops are pushing on, General Murray proceeds to Quetta on Wednesday by the new route—Khanpore and Rajanpore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The uneasiness felt concerning the situation in Turkey is increasing.

The Russians are returning to Adrianople, and have insisted on the Turks evacuating Eskibaba, which the Turks have evacuated.

The Foreign Ambassadors of Constantinople have sent attaches to verify the movements of the Russians.

The Turks are now strenthening the lines of defence around Constantinople.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

The relations between Turkey and Austria are strained. Austria maintains her right to occupy Novibazar which, however, the Turks dispute, and are sending troops there.

Her Majesty's ships Raleigh and Monarch have been ordered to Smyrna.

OBITUARY.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	76½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113½
Bar Silver	51
Oriental Bank Shares.....	£37
Chartered do. do.	£20
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares ..	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Consols are apparently steady at 94⅝ and French Rentes at Fcs.113½. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7 5-16d. for 60 days' sight, and is quoted to pay the par, or a trifle under to a man like an Amir of Cabul, who could do him no possible good, but who might be the cause of doing him a vast amount of harm.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 14.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. 3; thermometer 86; barometer 29·873.

MANGALORE, 13, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 4-10 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·81.

VINGOLLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 86.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 14, 8-35 A.M.

French Mail steamer Amazone, from Suez, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d. ,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	2·12½. ,,

We learn that a telegram has been received by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company from the Directors in London, directing the reinstatement in the Company's employ of Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford, both of whom had the gratification yesterday to receive this information officially. While this action on the part of the Directors must be regarded as a great moral triumph for both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford, and will no doubt save them from what appeared impending ruin, yet the anxious struggle they had in proving their innocence, and the keen suffering they experienced while under illegal confinement must occasion a life-long sorrowful remembrance, the sense of which will probably hardly be mitigated by any lapse of time.

CAPTAIN SHAW, of the Hall Line steam ship Trentham Hall, which arrived on Sunday morning, reports having, on the 7th instant at 7 a.m., passed the s. s. Celia 1,450 miles from Bombay, bound West; also the s. s. Rydal Hall at 1-30 p.m. on the 12th idem.

For some little time experiments with the telephone have been carried on between Poona and Belgaum. Hitherto, though tunes when specially played on the cornet at one place have been audible at the other, attempts at actual conversation have failed. On Sunday the 13th of October, the attempt was more successful. The air of a song sung at Poona was plainly heard at Belgaum. A paragraph was then read at the latter place, but only a few words were made out at the former. Such short sentences, however, as "I can't quite hear" were perfectly distinct. The great triumph was when one of the experimenters at Poona said "Baa, baa, black sheep." Almost before the telephone could be shifted from the mouth to the ear, came back the reply from Belgaum "Have you any wool," as plainly and distinctly as possible. It is believed that this is the longest actual distance (viz. 212 miles) at which conversation has ever been found possible by the telephone.

THE *Madras Mail* reports that "the tahsildar of Hadgelly has been acquitted after a long trial. He was prosecuted by order of Government for bribery in connection with famine funds. The judge and assessors were unanimous. The judge said the accused left the bar without a stain."

THE following telegram reporting on the state of the cotton crops in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of cotton statistics, dated Akola, 13th inst., was circulated for the information of members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:—

"No rainfall during week; rains apparently over; prospects of high-land crops good; low-land crops much damaged by late rainfall. Cotton being ploughed up in some places for rubbee."

THE Mhairwarra Battalion, who have volunteered and been accepted for frontier service, consist of 712 natives of all ranks. The Officiating Commandant is Major F. W. Boileau. The battalion, which is composed chiefly of Rajpoots, was raised in June 1822 and reorganised in April 1871. The head-quarters of the battalion are at Ajmere.

WE have already announced the death at Dera Ismail Khan, on the 20th Sept. of Major de L. Daniell, of the 4th Sikh Infantry. Major Daniell only returned from furlough in May last, and his fatal illness appears to have been contracted on a journey from Peshawur to Attock, when he was with others doomed to pass three days in an open boat exposed to a blazing sun. The result in Major Daniell's case was a serious cerebral affection terminating in death. The deceased was much beloved by all who knew him.

THE *Englishman*—The recent failure in Bombay is as yet a subject that chiefly concerns mercantile and banking experts. At present the question which the public may claim interest in is to know in what direction and how far the fall of the Bombay house will affect other houses and traders in India. It seems quite certain that scarcely a ripple from the commotion in Bombay can reach Calcutta. Two or three of the exchange banks having branches here, are large holders of the fallen firm's bills; but as these are drawn on the Glasgow Bank, with its "unlimited" proprietary, the deficiencies will be ultimately recovered. Trade between the Bombay firm and this city there appears to have been little, though they have frequently consigned yarn on behalf of the mills for which they were agents. As to consignors of produce from Bombay to Europe, on whose behalf the firm has acted as agents and shippers, these parties can lose little in the aggregate, there having been no sudden decline in produce to give occasion for redrafts. There remains, then, the indefinite—it may be extensive—field of creditors who may have advanced over produce to the firm for shipment without cash, and others who have advanced loans to it from time to time. Amongst certain not very prominent classes of native capitalists in Bombay there have been ample funds awaiting investment, and the offer of nine per cent., or even more in some instances, must have drawn some of those funds into the gulf now revealed. Still it does not appear that the losses of either of the classes just named, though severe in some instances to the creditors, can exercise any appreciable or abiding effect on the large trade of Bombay. The figure of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s liabilities is estimated at 50 lakhs. This is a big sum; but if no larger amount than that is spread over the three or four classes of indebtedness we have mentioned, the pressure on the city cannot be excessive. It is gratifying to observe that the funds belonging to the several large mill and other companies, of which the firm were agents, are reported as all duly segregated and intact. It is not said that the Bank of Bombay is a creditor to any quotable amount, though as the senior local member of the firm was Chairman of the Board, the credit of the firm must have stood high until near the last-looking back to great failures, both in India and at home, some years ago, it would not be difficult to cite instances that would afford striking contrasts to the clear and disentangled position which Messrs. Nicol and Company present in regard to the large concerns in which they were more or less trustees.

THERE has been a sudden outbreak of cholera in the 73rd Regiment at Lucknow, and orders issued for the Right Wing to go into camp on the Sitapore Road. The local paper says, "There have been several fatal cases, we understand, and it has been pretty clearly ascertained that the sudden reappearance of this virulent malady, in its worst form, is entirely due to the fact that sufficient precautions were not taken by the Fyzabad military authorities to prevent its propagation, whilst the military folk here were almost, if not quite, just as careless. The disease came direct from Fyzabad, and there is no room to doubt was introduced by an escort which brought a prisoner from thence to the local military prison. The men of the escort were billeted with the 73rd, and in their quarters it first made its appearance in a most malignant shape. We hope the man who was lodged in the prison was not admitted without every precaution being taken to prevent the spread of the disease in that wretched hole, although we shall not be greatly surprised if, after a time, it suddenly springs into active life there. The cholera epidemic is of such recent date at Fyzabad, that under no circumstances should men from the regiment there have been premitted to come here, until, at all events, the cold weather had fairly set in."

THE *Beacon*—Some strange reports are in circulation at Kurrachee regarding His Highness Mir Ali Morad of Khyrpore. We have reason to believe His Highness has been grossly maligned, and that there is no foundation in fact for the reports so industriously published to his detriment. His Highness is not such a fool as to intrigue against our Government, to the might and resources of which he is sensibly alive; neither is it probable that he would compromise himself by acting the part of a traitor by lending himself to a potentate like Shere Ali, whom, His Highness knows well, the British could double up in the twinkling of an eye. Mir Ali Morad, old as he is, is in the full possession of his powers, and many packages merchandise and railway materials. The vessel is consign to him by any competent authority. The Magistrate cannot insert into a warrant for the arrest of a criminal that he is not to be arrested until a certain day; nor can he give oral directions to that effect. The policeman may not take on himself to consider whether it is advisable to delay obedience.

With regard to warrants to search houses, walled enclosures, rooms or places used as common gaming-houses, issued under Section 5 of Act X of 1867, the Magistrate cannot issue such a warrant with the vague intention that it shall not be executed unless some event happen in the future. He may not sign his warrant and hand it over to a policeman leaving it to the discretion of the policeman whether he will execute it or not. He can only issue a warrant when on credible information and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, he has reason to believe that the house is a common gaming house. He may have reason to believe this, say, in January, but if he goes away for a month and makes no further inquiry, he cannot be said to have any reason to believe it in March. The tenants of the house may have changed in the interval, or the gaming may have been given up. To leave the matter to the discretion of the constable is to turn the constable into a Magistrate, which certainly was not the intention of this statute; as it is clear that the police are not to act until, *firstly*, the Magistrate has satisfied himself as to facts, and *secondly*, deputed his powers so acquired to the policeman. This Gambling Act must be construed strictly because it interferes with the liberty of the subject (Bows vs. Fenwick, 9 L. R. C. P. 339—per Lord Coleridge) and because it changes the burden of proof in a criminal case (Per Byles J. in Clarke vs. Crowder. L. R. C. P. 643.) The public are entitled to look to the Magistrates for protection against the improper use of such extraordinary powers as Section 5 confers, for entering people's houses by night or day to search for gaming instruments, especially as the proof of the search, having been made on the information and in the manner provided throws the burden of proving innocence on the accused. To transfer such enormous powers to the police is contrary to the whole spirit of our criminal law and procedure, and fraught with the most dangerous consequences, and especially where the informers have a pecuniary interest in getting men convicted, as the informers are often rewarded with a portion of the fine.

JOHN JARDINE,
Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

THE last report we have heard of Colonel Wyndam's Mandalay balloon is rather a melancholy one. The gallant Colonel was absent procuring varnish wherewith to cover the massive machine of long cloth which has cost him so much labour and so many anxious hours of care. On the report of the King's death a regular stampede occurred of men, women, and children near the bamboo shed containing the balloon. When he returned with the varnish the gallant Colonel found the balloon what is vulgarly called "knocked into a cocked hat." It is said to have wiped away a tear, and been invisible for three days afterwards. The unkindest cut of all was that some friend reported to the Burmese authorities that Colonel Wyndam had himself spread the report of His Majesty's demise, and the Burmese Ministers were consulting together as to the advisability of again incarcerating this unhappy gentleman—*Rangoon Times.*

A TAHSILDAR in the Madras Presidency has hit upon a capital plan of getting rid of locusts. He paid one anna to every individual that made a meal of them in his presence, and after this the poorer classes took to them with such avidity that he got quite rid of the pest from his taluq!

GWALIOR, Oct. 7.—A great flight of locusts passed over here last evening which hid old Sol's rays for upwards of half an hour. The flight appeared as a dense fog. A subscription list was circulated among the troops of the Garrison at Morar, and Gwalior a few days ago, by the order of the Brigadier Commanding, for the distressed natives of this district. Thousands are at present in a starving condition, owing to the exorbitantly high price of food grain and scarcity of employment. Another case of cholera broke out in Morar on the 2nd, this time amongst the married people of the 62nd Regiment. Six married families were at once removed from their quarters into the cholera camp, to prevent a further spread among the troops in the garrison.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CONCESSIONS TO THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(*Madras Times.*)

No one who has with any degree of interest watched the progress of the Uncovenanted Service can have failed to be forcibly struck with the marked progress it has achieved within the last decade. Ever and anon the Indian papers chronicle some item of intelligence as a "boon to the Uncovenanted Service," but beyond a passing thought, the majority of readers do not quite grasp the significance of these frequent concessions. Time was when the service, as a service did not exist; and when we now find that not only is the service an acknowledged power, but that it demands and obtains yearly certain additional concessions, this fact points to undoubted merits in the service itself, which redounds to the credit of its members. It also points, in an unmistakeable manner, to an appreciation of its merits by the supreme authorities who accord them the privileges to which we allude. The inevitable result of the continuance of this mode of treatment is very apparent. It must end in the fusion before long into one compact body of both the Covenanted and Uncovenanted bodies. We do not, however, on this occasion, purpose pursuing this theme of the benefit that will result to the State by the amalgamation of the two services. That subject demands, and will receive, separate treatment. We will now confine our attention to a consideration of the latest concession made by Lord Lytton's Government to the Uncovenanted Service.

A long standing grievance with the members of the service has been the power heads of offices and departments possessed to summarily dispense with their services. A few years ago it was incumbent on all officers who possessed the power of discharging Government servants throughout the length and breadth of India, to submit a statement of the cause of dismissal, to Government. Latterly, however, this rule was abolished and no reports were required. To the credit of heads of offices and departments be it said, but rarely was the power that had been invested in them arbitrary exercised. But occasions arose where virtually they had no option but to summarily dispense with a number of subordinates, with hardly any warning. A peculiarly hard case of this nature had recently occurred in Bengal. In consequence of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line it was rendered imperative on the Commissioner of Inland Customs to summarily dispense with upwards of fifty subordinates of all grades. There was no alternative left to the Commissioner, and, in the exercise of his duty, painful as it undoubtedly must have been to him, he was compelled to carry out the instructions he had received and discharge such subordinates as were rendered unnecessary by the abolition of the Inland Customs Line. The amount of misery these unhappy creatures were plunged into can readily be conceived. Many of them had spent the better part of their lives in the service, but, not having the full length of service were not entitled to receive their full pension. There again had but a few years' qualifying service and these were only eligible to receive a gratuity of a few months' pay. The market is so overstocked in every department that these men, can have but a small hope of readily obtaining other employ. Under these circumstances they applied to the various courts open to them, and, in a respectful petition, detailed their hardships to the Viceroy in Council. The success of their petition exceeded their most sanguine expectation, for Lord Lytton has, in consequence, laid down the dictum that "it is not right that the services of any officer should be dispensed with suddenly, or without specific warning given a reasonable time before his pay actually ceases. But Lord Lytton did not content himself with a mere expression of opinion. He has devised a practical solution to meet such cases whenever they may occur anywhere in the Uncovenanted Service. The Order proceeds to state that the Secretary of State will accordingly be asked to sanction the addition of the following rule under section 59 of the Civil Pension Rule:—"1. A reasonable notice should be given to an officer in permanent employ before his services are dispensed with or his pay reduced. If, in any case, such notice is not given at least three months before dispensing with the officer's services, and he shall not have been provided with some other employment, then, with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments as defined in Section 69 (c) for the period for which the notice may fall given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him in addition to the pension or gratuity to which he may be entitled under section 59. But the responsible officer will be required to explain any neglect on his part which may give rise to expenditure for such a gratuity." All sections of the service must welcome this rule with gladness. It at one stroke cuts away the constant fear that previously existed of being turned adrift at a moment's warning, while it is no more than a Government desirous of the good of its servants should concede. Every mercantile firm, and business agency accords these terms to its employés, and Lord Lytton has acted wisely in conferring the same privilege on members of the U. C. S.

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TERENTYEFF'S "RUSSIA AND ENGLAND."

In the present juncture of affairs in Central Asia and on the Frontier, it may serve the general interests if we draw attention to some passages in Terentyeff's *Russia and England*, a work published at St. Petersburgh in the autumn of 1876:—

"Another advantage we have gained consists in the fact that from our present position, our power of threatening British India has become real, and has ceased to be visionary. In this respect our Central Asian possessions serve only as a stage on the road to further advance, and as a halting place where we can rest and gather fresh strength. If, in the time of Paul I., an overland expedition to India was considered feasible, it is certainly much more so at the present time, when we have shortened the interval by such an immense stretch of country. Asia will, of course, ever form the avowed object of dispute between England and Russia, but in the event of war produced by European complications, we shall clearly be obliged in our own interests to take advantage of the proximity of India, which is afforded by our present position in Central Asia. Besides the English, there is another nation whose attitude is also one of expectation for the Russians, namely, the nations of India. The East India Company is nothing less than a poisonous, unnatural plant engrafted on the splendid soil of India,—a parasite which saps and ruins the life of the most fertile and wealthy country of the world. This plant can only be uprooted by forcible means, and such an attempt was made by the natives of the country in 1857, which failed for want of sufficient skill. Now, to death, the natives are now waiting for a physician from the North. Some time will naturally elapse before they care to repeat the experiment of 1857, and as far as can be foreseen, the English will have to deal only with disconnected outbreaks, but it cannot be said with any certainty that such small sparks of rebellion may not, if supported by an impetus from without, produce a general conflagration throughout the length and breadth of India. In this case the British Government will be unable to reckon on the support of the native troops, numbering 124,000 out of a total of 200,000, and the small remnant will be barely sufficient to guard the most important points."

We have here sketched out an unscrupulous policy, resembling in all particulars that followed towards Turkey. The resemblance is complete, even to Russia appearing in the back-ground as a deliverer. Fancy the savages of Bulgaria and Roumelia assuming such a role as that of a physician from the North for an India, and Terentyeff thus reporting the native opinion of the Europeans, which sums up the whole question—"Asia is the native's country, and the Englishman is only a guest. Setting aside the impudent pretensions on which it is based, the project itself bears mark of a carefully directed military skill. Fortunately, the English Government is never likely to allow the abuse of consular power to attain the proportions it has reached in Turkey. But lest our readers should run away with the idea that Terentyeff represents only himself, we shall recall to their minds an article which appeared in the *Moscow Gazette* very little more than one month since:—

"The strengthening of our influence on the boundaries of the Empire of India would be a real retort to the English seizure of Cyprus, and all anterior Asia. Such must be the secret, though peaceful aims of those military movements, which are now being made by the troops of the Turkestan Military District. In Asia, as our Serbian friend respondent justly remarked a few days ago, political forces, which must inevitably come into collision, stand facing each other. England wishes to be the nearest neighbour of Russia on the Asia Minor side; it is natural for the latter in return to desire a nearer approach to the English boundaries of India. England has always been jealous of our successes in Central Asia. Englishmen have always thought that every step of ours, every military or diplomatic success in Central Asia, brings that moment nearer when we will be able to meditate confirming her influence on the states conterminous with English possessions. The present moment is most fitted for this purpose, and it is not without reason, perhaps, the English Government is trying to weaken her vassal States in India. The English understand that 60,000 British and 127,000 native troops would be quite sufficient to suppress an insurrection among 240 millions of people."

If these two utterances be taken together—indeed they must be, it will be perceived, that we are now called upon to deal with something more than the fears, suspicions, or hatred of the Ameer of Cabul: and that we have reached a crisis, which calls for the exercise of the utmost care and prudence on the part of the Government, and for the loyal and hearty support of the Government by the public.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NATIVE RISING IN NEW CALEDONIA.

SYDNEY, 3rd September.

NEWS to August 29, direct from the front, has been received. On the dawn of that day the hostile natives made a formidable attack on the military, driving in their outposts. A severe fight ensued, in which the natives fought hard, but were compelled to retreat with a loss of 35 killed, and 26 wounded. They returned later in greater force expecting to find the military off their guard. The soldiers, however, were ready, and resisted the onslaught with great effect, defeating the natives and killing 65, making a total of 100 killed. The Government strongly deny that the military sustained any loss, but it has leaked out that several soldiers fell during the two affrays. All the convicts hardly remaining, as the natives were well armed. The fight took place at La Foa, the scene of the late massacre, and the hotbed of the rising. A general revolt of the hostile tribe is expected. The worst feature of all is the fear that the friendly tribes will turn hostile. The friendly chiefs kept secret means of communication with the rebels, and spoke the same language. The rebels consequently are fully aware of the intentions of the Government. All this indicates that the friendly natives are only waiting a favourable opportunity to rise against the whites. The Government are using extraordinary efforts for the protection of the white community. Fortunately a French man-of-war, the *Vire*, arrived from Saigon for France from Saigon put into Noumea. The convicts, seeing the danger of the situation, are uneasy. A combined attempt was made by some convicts to effect their escape. The party was challenged but refused to halt. The leader, a fine young Communist, He made a desperate attempt to escape. He fell dead, pierced by four balls.

Sydney, 5th Sept.—Further startling news has arrived from New Caledonia. On August 23, the natives attacked a party of Communist prisoners and killed twelve of them, The party were armed with axes, but lost their presence of mind. On the 29th five white settlers were murdered and partially devoured. Monsieur Houdin and party, consisting of eighteen settles, are missing, and it is feared that they have all been massacred.

Incidents of the Massacre.

Dreadful scene.—The Government road, made by convict labor, took us only about six miles, and then commenced a series of mountains and gullies, stiff even to an experienced mountain rider. Some of these gullies are like valleys, with a little silver thread of stream winding through them, looked truly beautiful in the early morning. It was hard to connect such extreme beauty with scenes of awful barbarity. But there was no thinking time now, as we were approaching the massacre ground. The trench, and the innumerable hawks and ravens told us what to expect shortly, and my companion's face indicated a desire to come to close quarters with the murderous ruffians. Suddenly, whilst the bodies of twelve men, women, and children were lying in a respectful petition, detailed their hardships to the Viceroy in Council. The success of their petition exceeded their most sanguine expectation, for Lord Lytton has, in consequence, laid down the dictum that "it is not right that the services of any officer should be dispensed with suddenly, or without specific warning given a reasonable time before his pay actually ceases. But Lord Lytton did not content himself with a mere expression of opinion. He has devised a practical solution to meet such cases whenever they may occur anywhere in the Uncovenanted Service. The Order proceeds to state that the Secretary of State will accordingly be asked to sanction the addition of the following rule under section 59 of the Civil Pension Rule:—"1. A reasonable notice should be given to an officer in permanent employ before his services are dispensed with or his pay reduced. If, in any case, such notice is not given at least three months before dispensing with the officer's services, and he shall not have been provided with some other employment, then, with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments as defined in Section 69 (c) for the period for which the notice may fall given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him in addition to the pension or gratuity to which he may be entitled under section 59. But the responsible officer will be required to explain any neglect on his part which may give rise to expenditure for such a gratuity." All sections of the service must welcome this rule with gladness. It at one stroke cuts away the constant fear that previously existed of being turned adrift at a moment's warning, while it is no more than a Government desirous of the good of its servants should concede. Every mercantile firm, and business agency accords these terms to its employés, and Lord Lytton has acted wisely in conferring the same privilege on members of the U. C. S.

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1004 Favorit, Pederson—Penarth, September 3.	
1328 Harriet McGillivery, Blake—Tyne, September 9.	
1401 Elmina, Mossman—Liverpool, September 9.	

Empire. The course of events, however, since the Treaty of Berlin was signed has played the deuce with the plans of these players. He was followed by a dog. At the end of the day the party arrived at Bouloupari, where a detachment of marine-infantry was posted. The man, ignorant of French usages, not answering to the sentinel's challenge, "qui vive," the report of a rifle was heared, and the faithful dog fell dead. Understanding that the same fate awaited him if he advanced further, the New Hebridian passed the night in the bush, and at daylight he found refuge with the soldiers.

Murder of Madame Langlois and her children.

The details of the assassination of Madame Langlois and her children are harrowing in the extreme. They are rendered more heartrending by the fact that they were given by a child of tender years, who succeeded in evading the murderers. Concealed in the comparatively thick bush she saw a Kanaka kill, successively, her mother, her brother, and her two sisters.

A Hero.

It was undoubtedly in the Camp of Transportation that the most stirring scene in this terrible drama was enacted, and Monsieur Leca, the chief of the camp, is its chief hero. Monsieur Leca, his wife, and two children, had just sat down to breakfast, Mr. Henderson of Sydney, a settler at Bouloupari, being their guest. During the meal, a Kanaka called Paita, who was in the habit of coming to the house, presented himself at the door of the eating-room, and, after depositing his arms on the verandah, entered. Having greeted the inmates, he received a cup of tobacco from Monsieur Leca, for which he expressed his thanks, and at once left. Monsieur Leca, who took considerable interest in the man for the sake of his father, the chief of a neighouring tribe, accompanied him to the door. While the two were in conversation, Paita resumed his arms, and, at the same moment, Monsieur Leca perceived on the platform of the Camp, a considerable number of Kanakas armed with axes and native weapons. He asked his visitor what the men were doing there. Paita replied—"They came with me," Monsieur Leca was much struck by the attitude of the Kanakas. They were silent, and presented a sinister appearance. Without hesitation Monsieur Leca took immediate measures to repulse an attack, which he saw was imminent. There was a kiosk at the end of the platform which served as an eating-room for the overseers of the convicts in Camp and where they were then taking their morning meal. Mr. Leca went to these men and got them to come to the room in which their fire-arms were kept, and to prepare for any eventuality. He recommended them not to pass through the midst of the aborigines, but to reach the room by going round the building. Having himself gone the way he had indicated, he arrived opposite the platform, where he saw a horrible spectacle. The two overseers, less cautious than their chiefs, had not understood his fears. They had passed through the midst of the Kanakas, and now lay dead. Leca was about to rejoin the armoury when he saw, standing immoveable at the door, with axe raised, a Kanaka prepared to strike him down. Him he killed with a shot from his revolver, and entered the room. A mild up ensued, separated him from the *salle à manger* to which were his family and Henderson: this door he forced. What a sight met his horrified gaze! His wife and children, his guest Henderson, massacred, and the three wretches who had done the deed committing outrages after the manner of fiends. Armed with his chassepot rifle, he charged the wretches, and killed them with the bayonet. Far from allowing himself to be prostrated by the horrible spectacle he had witnessed, his energy was aroused to the extreme. He on the instant, improvised a system of defence, determined, as far as possible, to avenge the death of his dear ones. Through two openings, which he made in the doors, he fired first from one side of the room, then from the other, and, ere long, the Kanakas, who numbered a hundred and fifty, recoiled before this man who appeared to multiply himself. The savages now had recourse to fire, which was laid to the two extremities of the building, and Monsieur Leca soon saw that, if he would not be burned alive, he must at once make his escape. He opened one of the doors, but closed it again quickly. The Kanakas stood on each side of it, axes in hand. Time pressed, however; the fire was making very rapidly, and the refuge of the hero would soon be nothing but a furnace. Through the holes made in the doors, Monsieur Leca passed his revolver, fired right and left, left and right, and forced his enemies to retire once more. Then collecting a good supply of cartridges, he locked up the arms-chest, opened the door, and ran out. He beat a retreat backwards, threatening with his chassepot those of the savages who approached him; but the assassins evinced no desire to measure their strength with their adversary any longer, and soon ceased to molest him. They possibly had another reason for abandoning the contest. The building was burning so fast that any delay would deprive them of the honor of pillaging. Monsieur Leca ran to the convict camp. There he found twenty six bodies stretched out. "Are you all dead?" he shouted. At this appeal one of the apparent corpses raised himself a little. It was a convict who had been merely stunned by the blows of the Kanakas. Monsieur Leca and the injured convict turned their steps towards Tomo, where they arrived some hours later, without having been molested on the way. As soon as the assassins had completed their work of pillage, they took themselves off to the hotel Mostini, where they occupied themselves in pilfering and making themselves drunk. Two horsemen who came upon the scene described at the Convict Camp, found a horrible state of things. The overseers' building was in ashes. At the entrance to the verandah lay the half charred bodies of the overseers, Macquin, and Gesland, who had lost their lives through failing to follow the advice of their native guests. Further on lay the corpse of Henderson, with outstretched arms and up-turned face. In the other cases all the faces of the dead lay face downward. Under the verandah, too, were the half burned bodies of three convicts, and in the dining room those, half-consumed by fire, of Madame Leca and her children. Some of the convicts at the camp had, on the approach of the Kanakas, concealed themselves as best they could. Three of them thus succeeded in escaping certain death. One of these was hidden in the bakery, where they remained until the next day, buried under flour sacks. The adventure of these two men was singular enough. They had hidden them

crude, and insufficient, to a degree that makes them deceptive. There is still lacking an amalgam, a reconciling power, what may be called a clearing-house of political forces, which shall receive into itself everything, and shall balance and adjust everything, and, assorting the net result, let it pass on freely for the fulfilment of the purposes of the great social union. Like a stout buffer-spring it receives all shocks, and within it their opposing elements neutralize one another. This is the function of the British Cabinet. It is perhaps the most curious formation in the political world of modern times, not for its dignity, but for its subtility, its elasticity, and its many-sided diversity of power. It is the complement of the entire system; which appears to want nothing but a thorough loyalty in the persons composing its several parts, with a reasonable intelligence, to insure its bearing, without fatal damage, the wear and tear of ages yet to come."

Mr. Gladstone says "it has taken a couple of centuries to bring the British Cabinet to its present accuracy and fullness of development." He then traces the growth of this institution, and explains how it acts—sitting "in the closest secrecy;" with "no record of its proceedings, nor any one to hear them, except upon the very rare occasions when some important functionary, for the most part military or legal, is introduced, *proh pudor*, for the purpose of giving to it necessary information."

"Every one of its members acts in no less than three capacities: as administrator of a department of State; as member of a Legislative Chamber; and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for, in each House of Parliament, it is indispensable that one of the principal Ministers should be what is termed its leader. This is an office the most indefinite of all, but not the least important. With very little of defined prerogative the leader suggests, and in a great degree fixes, the course of all principal matters of business, supervises and keeps in harmony the action of his colleagues, take the initiative in matter of ceremonial procedure, and advises the House in every difficulty as it arises. The first of these, which would be of but secondary consequence where the assembly had time enough for all its duties, is of the utmost weight in our overcharged House of Commons, where, notwithstanding all its energy and all its diligence, for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are despatchingly postponed. The overweight, again, of the House is apt, other things being equal, to bring its leader inconveniently near in power to a Prime Minister who is a peer. He can play off the House of Commons against his chief; and instances might be cited, though they are happily most rare, when he has served him very ugly tricks.

"The nicest of all the adjustments involved in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formality defining the internal relations of the Cabinet. On the one hand, while each Minister is an adviser of the Crown, the Cabinet is a unity, and none of its members can advise as an individual without or in opposition actual or presumed to, his colleagues. On the other hand, the business of the State is a hundred-fold too great in volume to allow of the actual passage of the whole under the view of the collected Ministry. It is, therefore, a prime office of discretion for each Minister to settle what are the departmental acts in which he can presume the concurrence of his colleagues, and in what more delicate or weighty, or peculiar cases he must positively ascertain it. So much for the relation of each Minister to the Cabinet; but here to touch the point which involves another relation—perhaps the least known of all—his relation to his head.

"The head of the British Government is not a Grand Vizier; he has no powers, properly so-called, over his colleagues; on the rare occasions when a Cabinet determines its course by the votes of its members, his vote counts only as one of theirs. But they are appointed and dismissed by the Sovereign on his advice. In a perfectly organized Administration, such for example as was that of Sir Robert Peel in 1841-46 nothing of great importance is matured or would even be projected, in any department without his personal cognizance; and any weighty business would commonly go to him before being submitted to the Cabinet. He reports to the Sovereign its proceedings, and he also has many audiences of the utmost complexity of the Throne. He is bound, in these reports and audiences, not to counterwork the Cabinet; not to divide it; not to undermine the position of any of his colleagues in the Royal favour. If he departs in any degree from strict adherence to these rules, and sees his great opportunities to increase his own influence, or pursue aims not shared by his colleagues, then, unless he is prepared to advise their dismissal, he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery in his business. As the Cabinet stands between the Sovereign and the Parliament, and is bound to be loyal to both, so he stands between his colleagues and the Sovereign, and is bound to be loyal to both.

"The slight record that has there been traced may convey but a faint idea of a unique creation. Yet, slight as it is, I believe it tells more than, except in the school of British practice, is elsewhere to be learnt of a machine so subtly balanced that it seems as though it were moved by something as delicate and slight as the main-spring of a watch. It has not been the offspring of the thought of man. The Cabinet, and all the present relations of the constitutional powers in this country, have grown into their present dimensions and settled into their present places not as the fruit of a philosophy, not in the effort to give effect to an abstract principle; but by the silent action of forces, invisible and insensible, the structure has come up into the view of all the world. It is, perhaps, the most conspicuous object on the wide political horizon; but it has thus risen, without noise, like the Temple of Jerusalem.

"'No workman steel, no ponderous hammers iron;
'Like some tall palm the stately fabric sprung.'†

"When men repeat the proverb which touches us that 'marriages are made in Heaven,' what they mean is that, in the most fundamental of all social operations, the building up of the family, the issues involved in the nuptial contract lie beyond the best exercise of human thought, and the unseen forces of providential government make good the defect in our imperfect capacity. Even so would it seem to have been in that curious marriage of competing influences and powers which brings about the composite harmony of the British Constitution. More, it must be admitted, than any other, it leaves open doors which lead into blind alleys; for it presumes, more boldly than any other, the good sense and good faith of those who work it. If, unhappily, these personages meet together on the great arena of a nation's fortunes, as jockeys meet upon a racecourse, each to urge to the uttermost, as against the others the power of the animal he rides, or, as counsel in a Court, each to procure the victory of his client without respect to any other interest or right—then this boasted Constitution of ours is neither more nor less than a heap of absurdities. The undoubted competency of each reaches even to the paralysis or distraction of the rest. The House of Commons is entitled to refuse every shilling of the supplies. That House, and also the House of Lords, is entitled to refuse its assent to every Bill presented to it. The Crown is entitled to make a thousand peers to-day and as many to-morrow; it may dissolve all and every Parliament before it proceeds to business; may pardon the most atrocious crimes; may declare war against all the world; may conclude treaties involving unlimited responsibilities, and even vast expenditure, without the consent, nay, without the knowledge, of Parliament, and this not merely in support or in development, but in reversal of policy already known to and sanctioned by the nation. But the assumption is that the depositaries of power will all respect one another; will evince a consciousness that they are working in a common interest for a common end; that they will be possessed together with not less than an average intelligence, of not less than an average sense of equity and of the public interest and rights. When these remarkable expectations fail, then, it must be admitted, the British Constitution will be in danger.

"Apart from such contingencies, the offspring only of folly or of crime, this Constitution is peculiarly liable to subtile change. Not only in the long run, as man changes between youth and age, but also, like the human body, as a quotidian life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides. Its old particles daily run to waste and give place to new. What is hoped among us is that which has usually been found, that evils will become palpable before they have grown to be intolerable.

"There cannot, for example, be much doubt among careful observers that the great conservator of liberty in all former times—namely, the confinement of the power of the purse to the popular Chamber—has been lamentably weakened in its efficiency of late years—weakened in the House of Commons, and weakened by the House of Commons. It might, indeed, be contended that the House of Commons of the present epoch does far more to increase the aggregate of public charge than to reduce it. It might even be a question whether the public would take benefit if the House were either intrusted annually with a great part of the initiative, so as to be really responsible to the people for the spending of their money, or else were excluded from part, at least, of its direct action upon expenditure, intrusting to the Executive the application of given sums which that Executive should have no legal power to exceed.

"Meantime, we of this island are not great political philosophers, and we contend with an earnest, but disproportioned, vehemence about changes which are palpable—such as the extension of the suffrage, or the re-distribution of Parliamentary seats, neglecting wholly other processes of change which work beneath the surface and in the dark, but which are even more fertile of great organic results. The modern English character reflects the English Constitution in this: that it abounds in paradox; that it possesses every strength, but holds it tainted with every weakness; that it excites all ranks both to rise above and to fall below the standards of average humanity; that there is no allegation of praise or blame which in some one of the aspects of its many-sided formation it does not deserve; that only in the mid-t of much default and much transgression the people of this United Kingdom either have heretofore established, or will hereafter establish, their title to be reckoned among the children of men for their eldest-born an Imperial race."

Mr. Gladstone points out one heavy disadvantage under which this country labours. We are, he says, "in public affairs, an overcharged and overweighted people;" while "America has a nearly homogeneous country, and an admirable division of political labour between the States individually and the Federal Government:"—

"We have undertaken the cares of empire upon a scale and with a diversity unexampled in history; and, as it has not yet pleased Providence to endow us with brain-force and animal strength in an equally abnormal proportion, the consequence is that we perform the work of government as to many among its more important departments in a very superficial and slovenly manner. The affairs of the three associated Kingdoms, with their great diversities of law, interest, and circumstance, make the government of them, even if they stood alone, a business more voluminous, so to speak, than that of any other 33,000,000 civilized men. To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious devolution, it is probable that much might be done, but nothing is done, or even attempted to be done. The greater colonies have happily attained to a virtual self-government; yet the aggregate mass of business connected with our colonial possessions continues to be very large. The Indian Empire is of itself a charge so vast, and demanding so much thought and care, that, if it were the sole transmarine appendage to the Crown, it would amply tax the best ordinary stock of human energies. Notoriously, it obtains from the Parliament only a small fraction of the attention it deserves. Questions affecting individuals, again, or small interests, or classes, excite here a greater interest, and occupy a larger share of time than perhaps in any other community. In no country, I may add, are the interests of persons or classes so favoured when they compete with those of the public; and in none are they more exciting or more wakeful to turn this advantage to the best account. With the vast extention of our enterprise and our trade comes a breadth of liability not less large, to consider everything that is critical in the affairs of foreign States; and the real responsibilities thus existing for us are unnaturally inflated by fast-growing tendencies toward exaggeration of our concern in these matters, and even toward setting up fictitious interests in cases where none can discern them except ourselves, and such Continental friends as practise upon our credulity and our fears for purposes of their own. Last of all, it is not to be denied that in what I have now been saying I do not represent the public sentiment. The nation is not at all conscious of being overdone. The people see that their House of Commons is the hardest working legislative assembly in the world: and, this being so, they assume it is all right. Nothing pays better, in point of popularity than those gratuitous additions to obligations already beyond human strength, which look like accessions or assertion of power—such as the annexation of new territory, or the silly transaction known as the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal.

"All my life long I have seen this excess of work as compared with the power to do it; but the evil has increased with the surfeit of wealth, and there is no sign that the increase is near its end. The people of this country are a very strong people; but there is no strength that can permanently endure, without provoking inconvenient consequence, this kind of political debauch. It may be hoped, but it cannot be predicted, that the mischief will be encountered and subdued at the point where it will have become sensibly troublesome, but will not have grown to be irremediable."

Mr. Gladstone says:—

"The two constitutions of the two countries express indeed rather the differences than the resemblances of the nations. The one is a thing grown, the other a thing made—the one a *praxis*, the other a *poiesis*—the one the offspring of tendency and indeterminate time, the other of choice and of an epoch. But as the British Constitution is the most subtile organism which has proceeded from the womb and the long gestation of progressive history, so the American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. It has had a century of trial, under the pressure of exigencies caused by an expansion unexampled in point of rapidity and range; and its exemption from formal change, though not entire, has certainly proved the sagacity of the constructors and the stubborn strength of the fabric. . . . America, whose attitude toward England has always been masculine and real, has no longer to anticipate at our hands the frivolous and offensive criticisms which were once in vogue among us. But neither nation prefers (and it would be an ill sign if either did prefer) the institutions of the other; and we certainly do not contemplate the great Republic in the spirit of mere optimism."

He deprecates the "clean sweep of the entire civil service in all its ranks and departments" which occurs at each Presidential election. On the other hand, he dwells with satisfaction upon the peaceful return to civil life of the million and a half of men who were opposed in arms in the North and South during the Civil War; and he also regards as still more remarkable the progress made in paying off the huge debt of £560,000,000, which has been reduced in 12 years by £158,000,000, or at the rate of £13,000,000 a year, while Great Britain, though it "talks of big," has only paid off £100,000,000 of her national debt, or at the rate of £4,550,000 a year, during 63 years since the close of the great French war, "all of the 63, except two, called years of peace." He congratulates the people of the United States upon not having yielded, in respect of national credit, to the tempter who came to them in the shape of the Silver Bill. But probably the subject of chief interest in this country, as it has proved in the United States, will be Mr. Gladstone's speculations upon the future of the two nations. He writes:—

"It is now nearly half a century since the works of De Tocqueville and De Beaumont founded upon personal observation, brought the institutions of the United States effectually within the circle of European thought and interest. They were co-operators, but not upon an equal scale. De Beaumont belongs to the class of ordinary though able writers. De Tocqueville was the Burke of his age, and his treatise upon America may well be regarded as among the best books hitherto produced for the political student of all times and countries.

"But higher and deeper than the concern of the Old World at large in the 13 colonies, now grown into 38 States, bordies eight territories, is the special interest of England in their condition and prospects.

"I do not speak of political controversies between them and us, which are happily, as I trust, at an end. I do not speak of the vast contribution which from year to year, through the operations of a colossal trade, each makes to the wealth and comfort of the other; nor of the friendly controversy, which in its own place it might be well to raise, between the leanings of America to protectionism, and the more daring reliance of the old country upon free and unrestricted intercourse with all the world; nor of the menace which, in the prospective development of her resources, America offers to the commercial pre-eminence of England. On this subject I will only say that it is she who has, at a coming time, can, and probably will, wrest from us that commercial primacy. We have no title, I have no inclination, to murmur at the prospect. If she acquires it, she will make the acquisition by the right of the strongest; but, in this instance, the strongest means the best. She will probably become what we are now, the head servant in the great household of the world, the employer of all employed, because her service will be the most and ablest. We have no more title against her than Venice or Genoa, or Holland has had against us. One great duty is entailed upon us, which we have neglected—the duty of preparing, by a resolute and sturdy effort, to reduce our public burdens, in preparation for a day when we shall probably have less capacity than we have now to bear them.

"Passing by all these subjects, with their varied attractions, I come to another, which lies within the tranquil domain of political philosophy. The students of the future, in the department, will have much to say in the way of comparison between American and British institutions. The relationship between these two is unique in history. It is always interesting to trace and to compare constitutions, as it is to compare languages; especially in such instances as those of the Greek States and the Italian Republics, of the diversified forms of the feudal system in the different countries of Europe. But there is no parallel in all the records of the world to the case of that prolific British race which, now 60 millions strong, is increased by children over all the earth, to be the founders of half a dozen empires. She, with her progeny, may almost claim to constitute a kind of universal church in politics. But, among these children, there is one whose place in the world's eye and in history is supreleative; it is the American Republic. She is the eldest born. She has, taking the capacity of her land into view as well as its mere measurement, a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man. And if many be well here to the front, what has not always been sufficiently observed, that the distinction between continuous empire and empire severed and dispersed over sea is vital. The development which the Republic has effected has been unexampled in its rapidity and force. While other countries have doubled, or at most trebled, their population, she has risen, during one single century of freedom, in round numbers, from two millions to forty-five. As to riches, it is reasonable to establish, from the decenial stages of the progress thus far achieved, a series for the future; and, reckoning upon this basis, I suppose that the very next census, in the year 1880, will exhibit her to the world as certainly the wealthiest of all the nations. The huge figure of £1,000,000,000, which may be taken roundly as the annual income of the United Kingdom, has been reached at a surprising rate; a rate which may, perhaps, be best expressed by saying that, if we had started 40 or 50 years ago from Zero, at the rate of our recent annual increment, we should now have reached our present position. But while we have been advancing with this portentous rapidity, America is passing us by in a canter. Yet even now the work of searching the soil and the bowels of the territory, and opening out her enterprise throughout its vast expanse, is in its infancy. The England and the America of the present are probably the two strongest nations of the world. But there can be hardly a doubt, as between the America and the England of the future, that the daughter, at some no very distant time, will, whether fairer or less fair, be unquestionably yet stronger than the mother.

"'O matre forti filia fortior.'"*

* "Altered from Hor. Od., 1-16."

† "Heberis Palestina."

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trank lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases colored prints.

FOR SALE—TABLE MARBLES.

4 feet round Rs. 20.
60 by 30 feet oblong Rs. 18.
54 by 27 feet oblong Rs. 16.
48 by 24 feet oblong Rs. 13.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALES of Tools and Plants, Machinery, New Doors, Timber, Spars, Chunam Kunker, Sand, Road Metal Asphalte, Rails, Turn Tables, Hay Presses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Dafences Work Yard, Mazagon, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th October 1878, at 1-30 p.m., the undermentioned stores, viz.:—

Considerable quantities of Chunam, kunker, road metal, coarse sand, iron rails 48 and 26 lbs., with fish plates and bolts complete, crossings and points, &c., iron tanks, hay-presses in perfect order, pile-driving engines with monkey, and chain derrick on saddle, back barge, pine and teak spars, cut timber, teak pannels and venetians, new doors with frames, windows, trucks, wheels with axles, tip tubs, sheaves, davits cast and scrap iron, old sleepers, rafters, posts, wire rope, shackles, chain slings 4 sizes, chain, bellows, rivetter's forges, stone carts, rivets, bolts with nuts, screws, spanner, soalcon, asphalte, bitumen, row boats, pumps of sorts, double acting fire engine, steam winch, iron tanks large and small, iron and wooden blocks of sizes, parts of engine gearing, besides a large number of iron earth shoots, large and miscellaneous stores suitable for quarry work.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 7, Upper Colaba.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at No. 7, Upper Colaba, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant A. J. Price, 66th Regiment, the same comprises star cut glassware dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, electro-plated cruet-stand, biscuit-box, waiters, spoons and forks, table cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture, comprising dining, drawing-room, pier, writing, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, hatstand, bedstead, baby's cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, screens, dressing glass single-light lustres, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

At 2 P.M. on the same day, the property of a gentleman—

A strong bay horse, goes in single harness.

SALE OF CHOPPED HAY.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Reclamation, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.—

225 bags chopped hay for cattle.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th Oct. at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-named place their valuable collection of rare and fine plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons, several varieties of very fine-named standard roses, arancaria, aralia, neophis, caladiums, congeinvillias, dracænas, polyrea, alocasias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants or on view.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade consisting of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 30 light chandeliers, 2, 4, and 8 light hanging argand lustres by Nash, 1 and 2 light wall lustres by Nash, 1, 2, and 3 light wall brackets, hanging globe lamps by Bishop, 4, 5, 6, and 12 light candelabra and candlesticks, wine and water glasses, light timbers, wall papers, &c., &c., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Khoja Mahomed Jaitha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the whole of the valuable stock in trade of the abovenamed deceased.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

IN THE HIGH OF JUDICATURE AT FOMBAY O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 659 of 1876.

AISHA BEBEE *alias* MAMA BEBEE ..... Plaintiff.
AMEENA BEBEE and others ..... Defendants.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NIZAMPOORA STREET.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ameena Bebee, widow of Shereef Ismail bin Malang Khoja, one of the Defendants, in pursuance of the Decree passed herein on the 18th June 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nizampoora Street, in the Sandhurst Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and bounded on the east by the house of Moya Mahomed Ebrahim, on the west by the house of Sir Bhaiji Hormusji Wadia, on the north, by the Company's Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. MUNSOOKLALL MOOGUTLALL MOONSHEE, Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 2, Grants Building, Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Grants Building, Colaba, the handsome household furniture of a gentleman whose family has proceeded up-country.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder—

125 tons of superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

4 cases bronze and porcelain pedestal table and hanging kerosine oil lamps,

2 cases glass fish bowls with stands,

2 cases sets of toy cups and saucers,

4 cases fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups, and bottles, morocco leather money bags, and flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, fancy and gilt glass globes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, ladies' gilt combs, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, glove, handkerchief and match boxes, opera glasses, ladies' silk umbrellas, wooden flowerstands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized ladies' work-tables, timepieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabra, &c.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS NEW CARRIAGES BY DESCHAMPS & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms.

1 Mail Phaeton with cross revolving seat, painted purple lake, lined with morocco, plated mounts and mountings, pole and bar, with straps and shaft for one horse.

1 Bombay muster Dog-cart on slides, painted havanah-color, picked out black and white, lined with havanah-color, morocco plated mounts and mountings.

1 Canoe Barouche, painted green, picked out with black and light green, enamelled leather hood and apron, lined with green cloth and morocco brass moon and mountings, pole and straps and blue cloth cover, and one wrench.

1 Coal-box Wagon, painted havanah-color, picked out one black stripe, lined with brown morocco, plated moons and mountings, shafts for one horse, and blue cloth cover.

1 Canoe Kuppi, painted havanah color, picked out black and brown, lined with brown morocco silk lace, enamelled top hide, plated mountings.

These carriages can be seen at the godowns of Messrs. Deschamps and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery and glass ware, a first class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Oct., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.

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WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS
ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

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MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
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H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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C. J. SHARP, Agent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*.

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Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be